1	Lucio C
2	MR. ARKIN: I formally make this request,
3	that the jury be properly instructed with respect to the
1	striking of that specification which I understand your
5	Honor denies at the present.
6	THE COURT: That is correct.
7	MR. SIFFERT: Will your chambers type that or
S	shall I get somebody from my office?
9	THE COURT: You better get your people.
10	Now, on this C for identification, is there
11	any question as to the first part of this, as to A?
12	MR. SIFFERT: No.
134	THE COURT: Then I am going to give the first
14	part to them but I am not going to give the second para-
15	graph in your language, because the document was not
16	offered for the purpose of showing that he failed in an
!7	obligation to file something; it was for an entirely
18	different curpose. And I will consider how I give the
19	rest of it.

I am not going to give B, because that in my view does not state the law.

With regard to supplemental request C, I am going to charge as is set forth in the Dickson case, 24 + and not in the form you give it to me in C.

MR. ARKIN: May I understand in what regard

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you are going to charge it?

THE COURT: Yes, I will, and I think I already did.

It seems to me Request D is focussing on Pandick.

MR. ARKIN: May we have those back, please, so we can have it in our record?

THE COURT: I think you missed the thrust of it in D and I am not going to give it in the form requested.

Those supplemental requests are now an exhibit and I will need them back.

MR. ARKIN: I am concerned, your Honor, when we docket the case something like that would get lost, so I want to make sure of it.

THE COURT: Now we will go to the government's requests.

Do you have any specific objections to specific parts of the government's requests?

MR. ARKIN: In response to your Honor's question we have an unending objection to the requests.

We can take them one by one. I guess that is the easy way to do it. That will take a considerable period of time. I would like to know what your Honor intends to charge and then I can possibly give your Honor my

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exceptions to your Honor's proposed charge. I think that would be a much more economic way of proceeding.

We simply don't agree with the government's theory of the law, understanding of the law, their theory of this case in connection with what we believe it to be.

THE COURT: Let's look at the government's requests here now. Let's go to Request No. 5, which is one you would like to specifically discuss.

MR. ARKIN: We have submitted our requests on what might be called standard requests for every criminal case.

THE COURT: Mr. Arkin, you have now heard me three times, twice, and this is the third on that.

First, you heard me give the standard form which is adopted from Judge Weinfeld's standard form. So I assume that you are aware of that, and I take it essentially you have no problem as to its propriety as to the law, although you may prefer it to be phrased differently.

MR. ARKIN: Well, if I have any problem as to the propriety of the law, I will have specific exceptions.

Reference has been made to the Beckerman and Manzotta cases.

With respect to 5, I certainly do object.

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I call this type of request a sermon, as opposed to an instruction of the law. This is like a Stanley Sporkin sermon. These laws are here to protect you people and the investing public, which you members of the jury are among. This serves no purpose, except to inflame the jury. So I object to that.

THE COURT: I take it this is adopted from charges that have been confirmed in the Second Circuit?

As I see from page 4 of Request No. 5, there are some citations.

MR. SIFFERT: Yes.

THE COURT: In some substance I am going to deliver Request No. 5.

MR. ARKIN: I do point out to your Honor that it has such things in it, "As a practical matter, it is impossible for the average investor to differentiate between securities of little or no value and those of a highly speculative nature." I am referring to the last paragraph on page 2. It has no thing whatever to do with this case. That, really, would be in my view -- pardon me, I mean no offense -- but like a sidewalk speech why the security laws are necessary.

THE COURT: I think the background here is appropriate.

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2				MR.	ARKIN:	Background,	but	that	is	different
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THE COURT: I take it you have no problem with 6, except "so-called insider"?

MR. ARKIN: Let me mention something else,
aside from the other objections which I have made, and
that is to the paragraph on page 4 of that request
which reads --

probably back and wondering what is happening. We are going to be another 45 minutes, if I see the way this thing is going. It is then 12.30. Do you think we should excuse them until 2 o'clock?

MR. ARKIN: Yes, that might give us a chance to get a sandwich.

THE COURT: You will sum up this afternoon and I will charge on Monday.

MR. ARKIN: May I make a suggestion in that regard, which is this: you might ask the jury whether they would mind sitting a little bit later tonight.

THE COURT: I am unable to sit late tonight.

MR. ARKIN: That decides the issue, because we do need you here.

MP. SIFFERT: My summation I expect to be

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about a half-hour.

MR. ARKIN: Mine in all fairness, considering what your Honor may rule, may be about 30 seconds, if I give any summation at all.

THE COURT: Let us see what happens. We will tell the jury to be back at 2 o'clock.

MR. ARKIN: Page 4 of Request 5 reads,

"Having enacted the Securities Act of 1933 to provide for
full and fair disclosure of the nature of stock being
offered for sale to the investing public, Congress mindful
of the many schemes, artifices and devices which might be
used to defraud the investing public" --

THE COURT: Mr. Arkin, I am going to take some of the more florid references out, but I am going to give some background on the Securities Laws and their purpose. You will have to listen at the time, and if you then wish to take specific objection, you can.

MR. ARKIN: I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: How about 6?

MR. ARKIN: You don't want any more on 5?

THE COURT: No, I am going to do some tailoring here.

MR. ARKIN: Some of the tailoring you might do appears on page 5 of that request. That is also florid,

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2	to use your Honor's expression, amlinaccurate and
3	inflammatory, to use my own.
4	Now, with respect to Request No. 6, it is
	really, in effect, reading the statutes.
6	THE COURT: Which one is obliged to do.
7	MR. ARKIN: At page 2, these are the so-called
8	inside information provisions.
9	THE COURT: Yes, I will take that out.
ŗ,	MR. SIFFERT: That strikes a bell.
11	The word "insider" is out; I intend to use it.
• - 1	THE COURT: When you say it is "out," you
13	mean it is among us?
1-1	MR. SIFFERT: In front of the jury.
15	THE COURT: You can reasonably argue from the
16	fact that Chiarella made that statement.
17	MR. ARKIN: It came out of the man's mouth,
. %	I will say, because of two reasons
19	THE COURT: You don't have to argue your
20	summation to me.
21	MR. ARKIN: I don't believe he ought to be able
22	to use it in the summations or that it be used in the
23	instructions.
	THE COURT: The witness himself brought it out,

so one should be able to use it.

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MR. ARKIN: Request No. 7, the elements of the alleged crime which are cited here are, one, incomplete, and, two, inaccurate.

THE COURT: Mr. Arkin, this is what I am going to charge.

> MR. ARKIN: This request?

THE COUPT: Yes, No. 7.

MR. ARKIN: May I make my objection specific?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. ARKIN: It does not incorporate in it what I consider to be a fundamental requirement, which is an intent to defraud. That seems to me the single most essential element of any 10b-5 violation since Ernst & Ernst, and the Hochfelder case, and also as recently as February 6, 1978, the Second Circuit in the Harkavy case spoke on the issue of what is required in a 10b-5 case. I cited those in my requests.

THE COURT: Do you have the Harkavy case? MR. ARKIN: It is right here. Do you care to It has my handwriting on it, and so I hope it does not influence you.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MP. ARKIN: With respect to Request No. 7, aside from that fundamental problem, there is another רַ שונו

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one, which is that it requests that your Monor instruct that it is an element and sufficient as an element that the defendant used or aided or abetted or caused the use of the mails as alleged. That is not sufficient. The use of the mails must be something which is incident to or integral to the alleged misconduct. And this does not say that.

I cited to your Honor the Maze case. Maybe I can be helpful to your Honor and tell you what I have in mind.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ARKIN: Basically, that the mailing must be, if there is a mailing employed, to effectuate the elleged deceptive device, you see. The fact that there is a mailing, unless it is employed to facilitate or to effectuate the allegeddealing, then it is not sufficient. That is my basic point.

THE COURT: Instead of as alleged, I am going to say pursuant to and in furtherance of the scheme.

MR. ARKIN: My exception still stands.

THE COURT: It does.

MR. ARKIN: With respect to Request No. 8,

"we object to that in several respects. I don't like the

use of the word "morely" --

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THE COURT: Where?

MR. ARKIN: In the second sentence, "A scheme is merely" -- I don't like that paragraph, which, I will acknowledge to your Honor, I have heard in the courthouse on one or two occasions before, which is a generic term. It seems to me that that goes far beyond a 10b-5 case. That is a basic mail fraud type of charge, and mail fraud encompasses any kind of thing whatever that happens to come into the mind of a prosecutor. That charge does not apply to a 10b-5 case, and, indeed, Ms. Cross points out to me, and I recollect, the Santa Fe Industries case, which we cited to your Honor in our requests, 97 Supreme Court 1292, discusses fairly precisely the nature of the conduct which falls within 10b-5 clearly would obviate the argument or the observation that any kind of fraud which anyone in general would contrive fits into that statute. We are dealing here within the particular statute, not the mail fraud section. We object to that paragraph.

In addition to that particular charge, Request No. 8, the last paragraph is objectionable because it does not state the law accurately.

MR. SIFFERT: The last paragraph on the first

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2 MR. ARKIN: On the first page of Request No. 3 8.

THE COURT: I think I have taken that out.

MR. ARKIN: And, additionally, the second paragraph on page 2 of Request 8.

THE COURT: I put in its place as follows,

"I charge you that in the context of this case, if you
so find, failure by Chiarella to disclose material nonpublic information in connection with his purchases of
stock would constitute deceit."

MR. ARKIN: Well, maybe I heard your Honor incorrectly. Maybe my ears were ringing. May I hear it again?

(Record read.)

MR. ARKIN: Let me respond this way. First, it seems to me most respectfully to be a directed verdict of guilt or a charge tantamount to a verdict of guilty, and I also don't think it states the law accurately.

THE COURT: Your exception is noted.

ME. ARKIN: And also, as Ms. Cross points out, it is something that is ultimately a matter of fact for the jury to decide, to wit, what is deceit, what is fraud is an ultimate question for the trier of the fact, which, in this case, is not your Honor.

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MR. SIFFERT: That is why you said, "If you so find."

THE COURT: All right.

MP ARKIN: I have my exceptions?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ARKIN: Now, on page 3. the request reads, the phrase "non-public information," and in this context it means information that is not yet available to the general investing public and information which comes into possession of the defendant by virtue of his employment and the confidential relationship of Pandick Press with its customers. That in our view is not an accurate statement of the law at all. Non-public in the context of the Securities Act violation or alleged violation means something far more and different. What your Honor is doing, in effect, here is taking a fact issue away from the jury, and, indeed, if there are any remaining facts in this case at all, this is certainly one of them, and that would be one of the last ones left.

THE COURT: How about that statement of yours in view of what I see here as a stipulation that this was not known to the sellers, where you stipulated to

that?

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MR. ARKIN: That is an apple and I am talking about oranges. The fact that sellers did not know it does not make it non-public.

MR. SIFFERT: Perhaps this can be cured.

You can break that into two sentences. It means
information that is not yet known, not yet general,
involving the public.

MR. ARKIN: It does not do anything.

THE COURT: No. I will put a period and strike the rest of the sentence.

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ME. ARMIN: May I continue with that one?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ARKIN: With respect to page 3, a sentence begins -- this is about two-thirds of the way down the page, your Honor. "There has been additional proof that Chiarella's purchases of stocks in the companies who were targets of tender offers" and then goes on over to the next page, the first four lines of the pext page, let me comment upon that. By "comment" I mean except to that or object to it.

orporations not filed but that they filed them at a particular time before there were newspaper articles because we don't know when newspaper articles, aside from the ones put in evidence, came out.

In that connection, we have an additional request which we will make to your Monor which has to do with the issue of public information or when it was public. We object to that.

requests, "In the case of mergers, I charge you that it would be unlawful for anyone to use inside information about a merger prior to it being publicly available."

Yow, that is a somewhat fine line to charge

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to the jury, and in this case it is rather misleading. What is being suggested here is that anybody at all using merger information before it is publicly available --I don't know what "publicly available" means, but I suppose it is before it is announced -- would be unlawful. It may imply to the jury it is always unlawful in every case in the tender situations which are most of the situations in this case to use the information once an intention to tender has been made but before it is announced, which I believe to be an inaccurate statement of the lay. So I believe that that kind of sentence or charge is confusing and misleading and may tend to take away from the jury the defense which your Honor allowed us to put in yesterday to a very limited extent through my client, which is that he was aware that tender offerer companies were purchasing the stock on the open market previous to the announcement.

. I also den't like the -- your Ponor is not doing to use the Cold Digger Company example?

THE COURT: No.

Page 42 of that received in the appropriate.

Page 4a of that proposed instruction, both paragraphs, and particularly the paragraph which I wish to read:

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"The question in this element therefore essentially becomes whether Chiarella purchased the securities charged in the indictment on the basis of what he learned at his confidential lob at a time when the general public did not have the same information."

In effect what Mr. Siffert is asking your Honor to instruct is what we have admitted amounts to a grime, the defendant is quilty, taking away the ultimate issue of whether or not what he did amounts to a fraud from the jury, as you have taken away the issue of whether what he did was pursuant to an intend to defraud.

With such an instruction over hore I can sav to your Honor, aside from me standing up and saying he is a nice fellow and takes care of his wor and dad, I have no rugmation, no defense. If this is given, our defense has not merely been cheked, it has been carretted.

The problem here is it just assumes away the entire case, there is nothing left. Maybe I should have bloaded suilty, but I didn't, because I believe I have a right to present to the jury the issues of fraud and intent and this takes it away again.

THE COURT: "lext. I have stricken that paragraph.

Mr. ARMIN: You struck what, both one and two

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on that page or just the bottom one?

THE COURT: The bottom one. That is the one you addressed me to.

MR. APKIN: I also addressed you to the paragraph which begins "In sum."

THE COUPT: This has to do with scheme or artifice, right?

MR. ARKIN: Right.

THE COUPT: We will get to the wrongfulness later.

MR. ARKIN: The whole instruction, which we take exception to, really asked your Honor to charge out of the case ultimate facts, taking it away from the jury, which is what we are concerned about. I don't know if I im making myself clear. My basic trouble with this case -- a lot of them, but one of my basic troubles is that there must be here proof of a fraud or a transaction which operated as a fraud or a scheme or artifice to defraud, and that is a local -- it is a factual question for the june, and this particular instruction 3, request 3, literally takes that all away and defines the conduct with which my client is charged and which he has largely and condidly admitted on the stand and we have never contented, and says --

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THE COURT: I thought you did.

MR. ARKIN: Contest what? He said he used the information.

THE COUNT: 1 I thought you did contest all the way through the case.

MR. ARKIN: I was contesting the case, yes, but I didn't contest be used information which he got on the job.

THE COUPT: I thought you had because we had a long side bar about the Standard & Poor's sublication as to which you used various endeavors to keep 01..

MR. ARKIN: He got on the stand yesterday --THE COURT: I understand that, but, Mr. Arkin, was excitated the government's case all the way down the wire in every particular. I find that a rather interesting statement, but let us proceed.

MR. ARKIN: Maybe you misapprehended what I ar raving.

Doguest No. 2 is not relevant because (b) has been stricker.

MR. SIFFFRT: Your Honor, I think because there is a supplemental request we have submitted that intercedes there regarding -- supplemental request No. 2

of the government would intercede between --

THE COURT: Yes, that goes in the middle of request No. 8, between pages 2 and 3 to the following outcome: "Incidentally, it is not necessary for the government to establish that anyone relied on or suffered damage as a consequence of defendant's alleged failure to disclose material facts."

MR. ARKIN: We except to that charge.

Pequest No. 10 I think in inapprepriate.

We object to that one, too. That is entitled "Disclore or abstain." That is a red herring. That is a phony issue. Nobedy is going to argue Vincent Chiarella didn't tell anybody about the information he got at Pandick, whatever information that may have been, because he was told not to do it.

MP. SIFFERT: Mr. Arkin has presented to the jury a defense which consisted in part that he never talked to anybody directly.

TUE COUPT: To, it was permitted every time.

on the stand yesterday, "Did you over speak to anybody about what you learned there," your Honor sustained an objection to that question.

That involved a hearsay conversation with a neighbor, but when the government called witnesses who were called, you cross-evamined each one as to whether or not they had a conversation with Mr. Chiarella, ever talked to him.

MR. ARKIN: We have a stipulation to that effect.

MR. SIFFERT: That's right. You were trying to leave the impression with the jury, including the cross-openination of Mr. Gloce, that the way the marketplace works it was impossible to communicate things, and the jury should be told if it was impossible or he was under a countervailing duty to disclose. That is straight from the language of Texas Gulf Sulphur and a series of other cases. If your Hoper wants, I can get your Hoper more cases on that.

THE COURT: I am going to give the charge in this form: It is no defense that Chiarella was not supposed to disclose the alleged natorial, non-public information because of his employer's rules, etc.

MR. SIFFEPT: We did not have the wherewithal or could not because of his employer's rules.

THE COURT. All right. I am soing to

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leave out the wherewithal. I don't think it fits.

MR. ARKIN: Our exception still stands.

THE COURT: Yes.

WE. ARRIES: With respect to request No. 11, we except to that again because it fails to deal with what we contend is the essential element of intent to defraud, that is to say, wilfully and knowingly is not in this particular case the equivalent of intent, and that seems to be what the government asks your Horor to sharge based upon Dixon and Peltz, both of which ases predate the Woshfolder, Ernst & Ernst and Arkavy cases, that is to say, this law here which to cited it no longer the law in respect to 10b-5. That is our position on that, so we except to that instruction.

And particularly -- the entire instruction,
but I might point out to your Monor at the bottom of
page 1 of request Me. 11 the statement: "All that is
necessary for this element to be satisfied" -- it must
be "ia", not "in" --"is that the government establish
a violation on the defendant's part that he was doing
a wroagful act," and that to my mind is as wrong a statement
of law in this context as can possibly be made. He
might think it is wrong to go into the lady's room as
opposed to the men's room, and that certainly would not

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establish an intend to defraud under 10b-5.

THE COURT: That is a direct quote from Peltz.

MR. ARFTM: Peltz is no longer the law.

any longer the law. I am going to charge it.

MR. ARKIN: I take it it would not be worth our time to go through this line by line. I object for the reasons I have given and I object to the entire instruction as it is drafted and in terms of its substance also.

Also the similar acts language at the bottom of page 4 of request 11.

MR. SIFFERT: Your Monor, we would abandon the clement of wilfulness.

Your Monor, we would abandon the clement of your formers of the indictment that can be considered. The similar nature can be considered wilfulness.

Mowever, sage 5 is no longer applicable because we did not put in the similar acts we thought might come in.

THE COURT: I will leave that stand. This is the paragraph at the bottom of 4.

You are leaving that stand?

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THE COURT: Yes. They can consider as to count 1 the fact there is other evidence in the case which happens to be the subject of other count. In other

MP. SIFFERT: One-stock case.

THE COURT: One-stock case.

MP. APKIN:

words, if this was a one-count case --

where there are five of them, it seems to me the cumulative number is some evidence the jury may consider on that subject. All right.

MR. ARKIN: We dealt with request 11 and our exception is noted.

I see request 12 has been adapted from Judge Owen's charge in U. S. v. Miller.

THE COURT: It hasn't been adapted, it is the language.

MR. ARKIN: Then I make my exception with more trepidation.

affirmed this in a fortnote, this very language. That's why I have hid this brought to my attention in each case I charge.

MP. ARKIM: I keep hoping the Court of Appeals

will change from time to time so I still make exception.

THE COURT: What is the matter with it?

MR. ARKIN: Frankly, it is a hostile instruction. It is an instruction which in effect, coming from a federal judge, soft spoken, a very genteel, nice federal judge, who says when a guy gets on the stand he has a motive to lie. I think that is semething, particularly in this courtroom here, that is going to unfairly affect how the jury appraises my client.

THE COURT: He does have a motive to lie,

ME. APKIN: Your Honor, there is no witness who gets on the stand who doesn't have a motive to lie, but to afflict a defendant in a case like this or any case with a federal judge's suggestion that -- let me quote it: "A deep personal interest which creates" -- I am skipping a souple of lines -- "a motive for false testimony and is different, and, in effect, of a more intense character than any other witness," it seems to me is overdoing it. That is putting mustard on the same salami sandwich.

THE COURT: Your objection is noted.

MP. ARKIN: No. 13, that is one which I will say is all right.

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In No. 14 --

THE COURT: I will use my standard charge.

MR. ARKIN: I will ask you to but in whatever your standard charge is, not recollecting what it is, by dence or lack of evidence in the case.

MP. SIFFERT: Your Honor, I think the rest is pretty much standard.

With respect to punishment, however, I would ask that your Honor make clear to the jury that you have within your province, because there are signs, that you have it within your province the right to go anywhere from probation to jail and fines and the number of years is within your discretion.

of the standard charge I give on that: "The duty of imposing sentence is solely one for the Court and the Court has wide latitude in this regard."

MR. ARKIN: Are you endeavoring to telegraph to the jury, may I ask, you are inclined to be lenion: In such a case?

THE COURT: No. What I em going is dealing with the fact that they may think if he is convicted he goes to jail for five years because of that sign. I am

. MR. SIFFEET: For each violation.

he will go to jail for five years times 17.

MR. ARKIN: Your Honor is indicating you would be not quite so harsh in that regard?

THE COURT: You understand what I am saying.

MR. ARKIN: I object to that language.

On request No. 15, your Honor, you actually have your own charge on that?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ARKIN: I will listen to it and make my exception at that point.

I have already objected to request No. 16.

THE COURT: Yes.

MP. APKIN: Request No. 17. This is a little bit like it is your patriotic duty to convict the fellow, we have to keep muggers and printers who use information from the office off the streets. I don't think it is recessary at all.

THE SIFFERT: I don't see where it says that.

THE COUPT: I don't see where it says that either. It does seem to me it is appropriate if they conclude that there is a criminal violation here that the statement should be made.

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MP. ARKIN: Let me respond to that. When you have a phrase in a request as follows: "But, on the other hand, if you find that the law has been violated as charged, you should not begita's begause of summathy or other reason to render a verdict of quilty as a clear warning that a crime of this character may not be committed with impunity."

Mere you have a case which is, your Monor's prior opinion notwithstanding, a somewhat unusual situation. I think by reason of the nature of the evidence that has come in and the signs and the way the case was tried, that this new indicate to a jury somehow what they have got to do here is convict this guy so other printers won't engage inthe same kind of conduct.

That is kind of dangerous here. There are cents in things floating around the hir which makes this instruction unnecessary and I except to it.

THE COUPT: All right.

THE COURT: Do you have any synalomental requester.

MR. APKIN: What about 187 There is a substantial variance in respect to these counts charging violations by reason of the purchase of the Booth Newspaper stock.

MP. SIMPERT: It doesn't say he worked.

It cays on October 10 the defendant, while in the composing room, obtained information. He admitted that on the stand. It doesn't now while he worked on the tender offer. Our proof shows that he was in the composing room working that day and he himself on the stand said he bought it on the basis of information he got there.

MR. ARKIN: The indictment is what we have to look at. The variance there is substantial.

NP. CIPPERT: It save while omployed in the composing room.

OVERT: I don't see the problem, in any event. What about the supplemental requests?

MP. SITEDOM: There is no need for No. 2, given your Henor's ruling on subsection (b). That should be inscribed after --

MR. ARKIN: Is supplemental requestion No. 1 withdrawn?

""" COUPT: Yes.

MR. SIFFERT: It is irrelevant.

MR. ARKIN: So T shall not except to it, it being no longer in the case.

min Cotton: Yes.

MR. ARKIN: Supplemental request No. 2, that is, in my view, incorrect for two very substantial reasons.

"Peason ': There is a variance from the indictment. The indictment reads that the defendant is charged with doing semething which operates as a deceit upon the sellers of the securities and not upon the target company's stock or the target company or the offering company, rather.

MR. SIFFERT: He is right, your Honor. I think that the phrase that pertains to ofering company should not be there in connection with this and perhaps that reference should go into the charge pertaining to subsection (a).

THE COURT: Tell me again what it is you are deing.

MR. ARKT": Shall I restate my exception?
THE COUPT: No. Please.

MR. SIFFURT: There are two phruses here. One has to do with the fact that the conduct operated a fraud on the sellers. The second would be that it operated a fraud on the offering company. With respect to that second part. I think perhaps that should some out in the context of subsection (c) or the alternative

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to that should, however, be made in the charge that pertains to scheme and artifice to defraud."

MR. ANKI": May I make my exception to that request?

method of satisfying the first element and reference

THE COUPT: Yes.

MR. ARKIN: I haven't been allowed to do that yet.

On two bases: The first is that there is no charge in the case that he has defrauded the offering company. That being the case, any reference anywhere in your Monor's charge to an alleged fraud of the offering company would be inappropriate as a substantial variance from what the grand jury alleged.

(Continued on next page)

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Secondly, as 1 understand 10b-5, the purchase of shares from stockholders of a target company would not in any respect be considered a violation of 10b-5 or a fraud within the meaning of 10b-5 upon the offering company. So it is inaccurate or an inappropriate statement of the law.

THE COURT: This is as to Request No. 5 of the charges submitted by Vincent Chiarella filed with the Court April 6.

MR. ARKIN: Your Honor is refusing to give

Requests 1 through 4 in the form in which I submitted them
to your Honor?

THE COURT: I am going to speak on each of those subjects in the standard form that I have used heretofore.

MR. ARKIN: To the extent that your Honor does not grant those requests, either in substance or in the form in which they are presented, we take exception.

THE COURT: I really don't know what that means, but, in any event, it is noted.

Mr. Siffert, what about No. 5? My inclination is not to give No. 5.

MR. SIFFERT: I don't see that it is necessary and I don't understand half of it.

THE COURT: I am not going to give No. 5.

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Your exception is noted. " No. 6 I will give in substance. 3 No. 7 is inapplicable. No. 8, I have a standard charge on that. MR. ARKIN: May I have your Honor's ruling as to that? THE COURT: I will give it in substance. 8 : I will give No. 9. That refers only to the 9 government agent who testified with regard to chart-10 making? 11 MR. SIFFERT: Do you want 9? 12 MR. ARKIN: Why not? 13 THE COURT: 10? Who was an expert witness? 1.1 MR. SIFFERT: None. 15 MR. ARKIN: I think the only person who might be 16 an expert witness is Mr. Mueller, or maybe Mr. Glace. 17 MR. SIFFERT: No, your Honor. 18 MR. ARKIN: Mueller was asked all kinds of 19 questions. MR. SIFFERT: By you. MR. ARKIN: By you, too, Mr. Siffert. THE COURT: Well, let me think about that.

We didn't have anybody as an expert per se. To the

extent that somebody may have given some expert testimony,

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2 I can perhaps tailor that charge.

MR. SIFFERT: The better way, if you did discuss Mr. Mueller in any way, shape or form, opinion evidence is allowed under the rules of evidence and you should evaluate the witness's credibility and his background. If it is necessary. I don't think that is necessary.

THE COURT: 11 I will give in substance.

12 is inapplicable -- oh, no, that is right, he brought that out of Mr.Glace. All right, I will give the character witness charge.

MR. SIFFERT: 12 is granted in substance.

THE COURT: Yes, 12 is granted in substance.

MR. SIFFERT: You may want to look at the Lamont case. I think the issue was raised in Lamont, United States v. Lamont.

THE COURT: Which is that?

MR. SIFFERT: It is a Second Circuit opinion

THE COURT: Recently?

MR. SJFFERT: Yes, within the last six months.

THE COURT: To the extent that 14 is in accordance with what I have said I was going to charge on the law, it will be given.

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MR. ARKIN: What about 13? Did you comment on that at all?

THE COURT: Similarly, I am going to charge the elements as we have already discussed. And so to the extent that any of these element charges are consistent with that, Mr. Arkin, I will give that charge; to the extent they are not, I won't. I don't see any point at this point in going down them line by line.

MR. ARKIN: I am just asking what your Honor's ruling is with respect to it. I don't want you to go line by line.

THE COURT: To the extent that they are in accordance with what we have discussed earlier as to what I am going to charge, which I told you, they will be given; to the extent they are not, they won't be.

MR. ARKIN: Request No. 14?

THE COURT: The same way all the way down.

19 It involves each one.

MS. CROSS: It seems to me that our Request No. 14 requires a charge that it be a manipulative or deceptive device which is required and that it be confidential under Rule 10b-5.

THE COURT: We charged that.

MS. CROSS: It is not in quite that way in

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the government's requests. We would also request that Paragraph 6 be given.

THE COURT: No, I decline to give 6. That is Paragraph 6 of Request 14 we are talking about. I am going to charge the statute and the rule and the elements as I have earlier described them.

MR. ARKIN: Request No. 14 is denied?

THE COURT: No, it is not denied to the extent it is consistent with the charge as I have already outlined to you; it will be granted to the extent it is consistent.

You see, I don't deny it. That is an improper attribution to me.

MR. ARKIN: I don't want to improperly attribute to you. This is the crux of the case. There are two elements in this case which I plan to argue to the jury, and that is why I want to know your Honor's specific charge.

THE COURT: I told you already and I will tell
you again, so you know what I am going to charge they are to
find whether the defendant employed any device, scheme or
artifice to defraud or engaged in any act, practice or course
of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or
deceit upon any person, that the defendant did so knowingly and wilfully, that this was done in connection with the sale
or purchase of securities named in the indictment, and that the used or caused the use of the mails pursuant to and in
furtherance of the scheme and such occurred within the
Southern District of New York.

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	That is what I am	going to	charge are the
elements	that the jury must	find. Se	o you can govern
yourself	in terms of your ar	gument to	the jury.

MR. ARKIN: May I use the term "intent to defraud" to the jury?

THE COURT: You can argue whatever you feel is appropriate. That is what I am going to charge as to the law.

MR. ARKIN: I don't want an objection sustained if I use the phrase "intent to defraud or deceive." I want to know whether I can use that or not.

THE COURT: It seems to me, as I think about it. that obviously is implicit in knowingly using a scheme to defraud, that you have an intent to defraud. Further than that, I don't think I have to comment. If you knowingly and wilfully employ a scheme to defraud, it seems to me you are intending to defraud. What else can I tell you?

MR. ARKIN: I most respectfully don't quite know what you mean by that, but I will do my best.

THE COURT: All I can tell you is what I am going to charge on the law and you argue what you feel is appropriate accordingly.

MR. ARKIN: We have proferred our Request No.

14. I have nothing more to sav about it.

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THE COURT: 15 is in the same area; so is 16; so is 17, 18, 19, 20.

MR. ARKIN: All of those, as we were racing through them, are denied, except as given in your Honor's instructions, you just said to me?

THE COURT: They are denied in the form here set forth, and in substance some part of each will be given.

Now, it seems to me to protect your record, Mr. Arkin, which you obviously wish to do, I am not giving Request No. 14, Paragraph 6 --

MR. ARKIN: Nor are you giving subparagraph 5.

THE COURT: To the extent intent to defraud is implicit in the wilful employment of a scheme to defraud, Paragraph 5 is in the case. It is in the case without any question, but I am not going to charge it in this fashion. You may argue that there is charged an intent to defraud and a scheme to defraud and the government has failed to show it.

MR. ARKIN: Intent is an evil motive or ambition to deprive somebody of something of value which is rightfully his.

MR.SIFFERT: And the definition of fraud as charged is that it is a term which embraces any device which is used to gain advantage over another person by

MR. ARKIN: In the vent that you intend to do so,

THE COURT: I understand.

and I ask you to do so.

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MR. ARKIN: No. 24?

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2	THE COURT: Well, this goes back to the same
3	thing we talked about before.
4	MR. ARKIN: Except it does, as I just reiterated
5	not reiterated I just stated to your Honor that the
G	kind of intent here really has to be described a little
7	bit more fulsomely than your Honor has done, and you
8 :	really can't be implicit. It does not do the job at all.
9	That is why I have this particular request.
10	THE COURT: I think 25 is a matter you may
11 - 1	wish to argue from what your client testified, but I don't
12	know that that is an appropriate subject of the charge.
13	MR. APKIN: It is denied?
1.1	THE COURT: It is denied as a charge.
15	Similarly, Request No. 26. That we have
16	discussed with 24.
17	MR. ARKIN: Request 26 is denied also?
18	THE COURT: As it is there stated.
19	MR. SIFFERT: That also talks about novel
20	application.
21	THE COURT: Yes, that is not to be the subject
22	of discussion.
23	Similarly, 27 and 28. I charge in substance
2:	that he is not charged with violating company policy.

I will add to that the union rules or constitutions.

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MR. ARKIN: There is no evidence in this case about constitutions.

THE COURT: That newsletter.

MR. ARKIN: Mr. Grottola denied that the constitution contains such.

THE COURT: There is the newsletter.

MR. SIFFERT: Yes, and Mr. Chiarella indicated that he thought so after he got that letter and Mr. Gratolla indicated that at one time it had.

THE COURT: I will leave it out if Mr. Arkin does not wish me to refer to it.

MR. ARKIN: Union policy, not constitution.

THE COURT: I will put in company policy or union policy. All right.

MR. ARKIN: To the extent you are giving the instructions, to use the phrase union policy is acceptable to me, your Honor.

THE COURT: That is fine. Thank you.

I have 30. I have already given an instruction on this. Do we need to repeat it? And that was addressed to a particular piece of evidence that came in, and I charge them as to what the evidence was to be considered for and that I was going to instruct them on the law. I don't think I need to repeat the substance of it.

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MR. ARKIN: I would ask that request be given.

THE COURT: I decline to do so. I have already given my precise version of it earlier.

I decline to give 31.

32 does not apply, does it?

MR. ARKIN: It does.

THE COURT: He testified that he thought this was a great game and it took him about two hours of time to figure it out; so he didn't use financial analysis; he used it as a crossword puzzle and he figured it out.

MR. ARKIN: That is one way of describing the kind of financial analytic process he went through.

THE COURT: Please.

MR. SIFFERT: It is Texas Gulf Sulphur.

THE COURT: It doesn't seem to me there is any claim here that these purchases were based upon public domain information. He testified as to where he got his information from.

MR. ARKIN: He got the clues from Pandick.

MR. SIFFERT: I think Mr. Arkin should be permitted a charge, and I think you have already done it, though, that it is no crime to figure out something in the public domain. You charge that in connection with the finding what non-public is.

THE COURT: "Use of information equally available to the general public."

MR. SIFFERT: It is not a deceptive device for a person to make an educated guess or an expert opinion or predict on the basis of information equally available to all members of the general public.

MR. ARKIN: It is not the point. What we are trying to do here. I think we are entitled to do, is have the jury understand that at least a portion of this man's mental processes were pointed towards using information which was by any standards readily available. We are not conceding by any stretch of the imagination that the phrase information not generally available to the public is the equivalent of non-public information for the purposes of 10b-5.

THE COURT: I would not call it appropriate to may because he only used clues that that, therefore, there was no longer a deceptive device, which is what the charge would have me say as it is structured. I will give it with the addition of that language.

Request 33 I am not going to give. It does not state the law as I understand it.

Similarly with 34.

MR. ARKIN: Your Honor is familiar with the

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non-wilful portion of Section 78FF.

THE COURT: I am.

MR. ARKIN: Now I ask your Honor whether you propose that as a jury question or whether in the event of a conviction here, that your Honor would hold a hearing to determine whether or not this was non-wilful.

THE COURT: That is for later.

MR. ARKIN: Your Honor, we intended it to be a jury question, but your Honor says you will hear it later.

THE COURT: Yes, should that event arise, I will make a determination later according to 78FF.

In substance, 34A is going to be given.

MR. SIFFERT: Your Honor, I think 35 should be covered only as six mailings.

THE COURT: It is going to be given only with respect to mailing.

MR. ARKIN: What about as to the purchase of stock?

MR. SIFFERT: He purchased the stock. His father purchased some, that is true. But it is stipulated that he purchased it for his father, in his father's name. Do you want that charge given with regard to the father's account. Mr. Arkin?

MR. ARKIN: I suppose I am to address myself to

his Honor?

THE COURT: It does not seem to me that charge 35 has applicability here.

Do you contend it does?

MR. ARKIN: It seems to me that it does.

because you have the necessity of a jury finding every

element. I understand what your Honor is saying, and it

seems that I think you should give it.

MR. SIFFERT: You might, your Honor, just point out to the jury in the course of describing in connection with the purchase or sales of securities that as stipulated to -- and this would be early in the discussion, I think, of the elements of the counts -- that it would apply to count two as well, since it is his father's account, just maybe a phrase.

THE COURT: The problem I see with this charge is that this assumes that somebody else committed the crime and that Chiarella participated in somebody else's crime and became, therefore, a participant. I don't see that this fits that at all. He is the wrongdoer. If somebody else does something because he set some machinery in motion, that aids and abets in getting the other thing done.

MR. SIFFERT: I had been correct to have

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omitted this in the first place and I withdraw my statement.

THE COURT: I will give 36 in substance.

I will give 37 in substance.

We have one small group of supplemental

requests.

MR. ARKIN: These are the supplemental Arabic requests. The supplemental letter requests we have already dealt with.

THE COURT: I think this supplemental request is appropriate for summation. but not for charge.

MR. ARKIN: Does your Honor want to hear argument on that?

THE COURT: No. I will tell them what they have to find, and you are saying if he really believes he didn't do something wrong, he has not.

MR. ARKIN: Good faith is an absolute defense to a mail fraud charge, and while in securities or a 10b-5 area you don't have the legion of cases you do have in the mail fraud area, quite clearly to a very limited extent in the narrow area of our economy, 10b-5 is like the mail fraud statute. Good faith is an absolute defense, and I am entitled to the charge. The cases we have cited are largely mail fraud cases -- I think they are all mail fraud cases.

THE COURT: Suppose I give this, a good faith

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belief as a complete defense? The word "legality" I am not going to use.

MR. ARKIN: You know, your Honor, with all due respect, by giving a charge such as you just suggested, considering the honesty of my client, you are giving me an icy winter. He acknowledged what he did is wrong, but it is a question of how he perceived wrongfulness. It is doing something contrary to your employer's policy. He did not think what he did was illegal anyway. He was not quite well in expressing himself, despite my preparation.

MR. SIFFERT: Some kind of statement, some kind of good faith statement, that his conduct was not wrongful, as I have defined the word to you, would be a complete defense, and that should be inserted some place in the discussion of wrongful.

MR. ARKIN: That would totally emasculate this request.

THE COURT: Well, I will either give it that way or not at all.

MR. ARKIN: You are denying the request.

THE COURT: I am denying your request as it is phrased. I will tell the Jury that the Government has to prove every aspect of the crime.

MR. SIFFERT: We did not ask a charge that

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everything was wrong and that is another reason why supplemental request number 1 should be denied.

THE COURT: 2A is given in substance at some time in the charge.

2B is also given in substance, but I take a little issue with the words "formed in bad faith." The Government has to prove every aspect of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt or the verdict must be not guilty.

3, it seems that is a question of argument.

MR. ARKIN: It is denied?

THE COURT: Denied.

4 is not in the case any longer.

MR. ARKIN: 4 to the extent that yesterday he said when he testified that he was unaware that there was any kind of civil case such as this at all, meaning that Mr. Siffert was allowed to cross-examine his knowledge of SEC actions or rules and he made some utterances in that connection, and when I re-directed him, he said he never heard of the case in the SEC involving this kind of conduct, and your Honor permitted that question, which is the point of this supplemental request number 4.

THE COURT: Then you can argue that to the jury.

MR. ARKIN: Otherise, denied.

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THE	COURT:	AS &	a charge

Similarly, with respect to 5.

I will see you at two o'clock.

each other's summations?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. ARKIN: Your Honor, the instructions which you propose to give appear to define the issue of public or non-public, and I have prepared an instruction which goes to that issue. I had not intended to give it to your Honor until I had seen what your Honor was going to do in terms of that issue. But it appears that you are going to instruct on that fairly particularly, and so I have this instruction.

May we mark it request number X?

MR. SIFFERT: Will you give me a copy?

MR. ARKIN: I will give it to you. That is the only one we have.

THE COURT: No, I decline to give it for any number of reasons, and it comes too late.

MR. ARKIN: May this be marked.

THE COURT: Mr. Siffert, Do you want to Look at it?

MR. SIFFERT: Yes. Absolutely not, your Honor.

THE COURT: I decline to give it.

(Request number X was marked Defendant's

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Exhibit D for identification.)
(Luncheon recess.)